

## The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

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MANCHESTER, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, 112 HULL STREET.

PETERBURGH AGENT,  
MRS. S. C. HUNTER, 112 HULL STREET.

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1899.

## WEALTH'S HIGHEST AIM.

In a recent sermon delivered in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, pastor, spoke on "The Opportunity of Leisure and Wealth," and while the discourse was not such as we of the South would call a gospel sermon, it was a moral essay of great force and excellence.

The central thought in the discourse was that many of the greatest benefits that have been conferred upon the human race have come through the earnest work of rich men who had the time and opportunity to devote themselves to some particular philanthropic work. Dr. Hillis quoted Lowell as saying that "England's greatness is largely through her leisure classes and those who without recompense have served the people." He referred to the great work of Robert Bruce in Scotland, to the great achievements of statesmen like Pitt and Palmerston and Gladstone and Salisbury, whose means enabled them through a long life to study the problem of the markets and the forum, how to increase industry and commerce, how to lessen vice and poverty. In the realm of literature he mentioned the charming influence of the poems of Tennyson and Browning, the philosophy of Darwin and Sir Humphrey Davy, and also the eloquence of orators from Edmund Burke to John Bright. "He went on, 'have within the last fifty years made gains greater than those achieved during the eighteen previous centuries. It is because they have had for leaders, not hot-headed and ignorant men, whose scepters were clubs and stones, but have been guided by scholars who have had the study and sense of a Benjamin Franklin or a John Stuart Mill.' If America has gone forward partly by way of revolution and war, if England has gone forward by way of evolution alone, her peaceful order and growth have been due to the fact that her citizens of wealth have used their leisure for searching out the springs of social wrong and injustice."

The discourse was concluded with a review of the life and work of Lord Shaftesbury.

This is a great theme and opens up a wide range of thought. The prejudice which exists in this day and in this country against wealth is due in a measure, to be sure, to the fact that designing politicians have wrought upon the passions of the people, leading them to the belief that they were ground down by the money power, that this prejudice is due to the fact that the rich men who have used their money and their leisure hours not to benefit mankind, but to gratify their own selfish appetites. The man who withdraws his money from the channels of trade and withdraws himself from the activities of life, clipping his coupons and employing the income from his idle capital in his own selfish indulgence, making a display of his wealth, and trying to create a wealthy and idle class that should be better than the "plain people," necessarily arouses the prejudice and dislike of those who have to toil for their bread. This class of rich men is to be discouraged and condemned. They are a menace instead of a blessing to society.

There is still another class of rich men, who, having retired from business, give large sums of money to the establishment of schools and libraries and other public institutions. These are certainly doing good, but they are not doing enough.

There is a third class of rich men, who engage in the activities of life, who keep their capital employed so as to give work to those who toil. These men are doing well with their wealth and confer great benefits in a material way.

Yet there is a higher aim still for the rich man. If he have the mental and moral capacity and have the leisure which wealth gives and will devote himself honestly and with sincerity and with an eye single to his great purpose to devise means for the betterment of humanity, the amelioration of the poor, the

elevation of public morals, the promotion of pure politics and good government, that man will have reached the climax of human achievement, and will have consecrated his wealth and his talents to their noblest uses. There is no prejudice against such wealth; there is no prejudice against the wealthy man who employs his means in this manner. The people are discriminating. They very soon recognize the selfishness of wealth and they are quite as prompt to recognize the services of a public benefactor.

## GOOD REPUBLICAN ADVICE.

In connection with the admirable and timely address which former Governor Northern, of Georgia, recently delivered in Boston on the race question in the South, we find some interesting remarks from the Minneapolis Tribune, a Republican publication, concerning the honors that were done at Albany, Ga., to the memory of Frank W. McCarthy, a colored citizen of that town, who recently died lamented by the whole community. It will be recalled that business was suspended in the town during the hour of the funeral and the whites generally turned out and paid a last tribute to the man's worth. It was explained that McCarthy "never dabbled in politics, but was probably the most influential negro in the county."

The Minneapolis paper says that the "plain indication in this narrative of the terms upon which the negro in the South can obtain good treatment and achieve popularity is that he refrain from dabbling in politics and of course live on honest and orderly life."

Strange to say this paper then proceeds to advise the negroes to pursue such a course. "It has been demonstrated," it goes on, "that they can accomplish nothing in politics in those States against determined white opposition, and hence it may be well for them to devote their energies for a time to the improvement of their condition on educational and industrial lines, trusting to the growth in the future to a more liberal attitude towards them as regards politics."

To argue this question in detail were to write an essay many columns in length. Of course we will not do that. It is enough for our purpose to say that this Republican newspaper has hit upon the true solution of the negro-political problem. The objection to the negro in politics is not simply a matter of race prejudice. Had the negro gone earnestly to work in the beginning to qualify himself for franchises and had he voted intelligently on this side or that, consulting with the lights before him, the interests of the Southern people, there had been no such conflicts as that in Danville in 1882 and that in Wilmington, N. C., in 1888. Nor do we believe that the negro would have been disfranchised in any Southern State. We do not mean to say that the South would have been willing for the negro to occupy political positions which would put him in the attitude of ruling over the whites, but we do believe that he would have been permitted to vote and no attempt made to deprive him of his ballot.

But it is a notorious fact that from the days of reconstruction until now the negro has never exercised any intelligence in casting his ballot, nor independence. He has voted with the Republican party without asking any question as to the issues involved, and has done so when he was told by his best friends that he was voting against the interests of the whites who gave him employment. The negro drew the color line in politics and in every contest voted in a body on the opposite side from the whites. Whenever their party has triumphed in any community there has been miracle, public monies have been squandered, the offices have been filled by ignorant or corrupt men, frequently both combined, the negro masses have become offensive and obnoxious, precipitating inevitable conflicts. The whites long since discovered, therefore, that for their own protection in the interest of good government, in the interest of property, in the interest of peace, it was necessary to keep the negro party down and the best men in the South have been forced to the conclusion that the simplest and the most honest way of doing this, by law, to deprive the negro of his right to vote. The right of franchise was the greatest curse that the freedmen ever had. It was the fly in the ointment that spoiled the whole mass.

In Mississippi, where the right of franchise was practically taken from the negro several years ago, there has been a manifest disposition on the part of the whites to encourage the negro to qualify himself, and in local affairs those who are qualified are permitted to take part in the elections and to have a representation on the Board of Supervisors in the several counties. If the negroes would only follow the advice of the Minneapolis Tribune and eschew politics and exert themselves in the direction indicated, qualifying themselves for the rights of citizenship, they would inaugurate a movement which would undoubtedly redound to their benefit, if it did not, indeed, eventually solve the whole problem.

## THE COMMITTEE TO MEET.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal objects to the selection of a party candidate for the United States Senate by State convention, on the ground that there is more opportunity for "skull duggery" and dishonesty in a convention than in a Legislature. "The latter," it says, "is acting under oath and the former is not. The one acts under the law and the other knows no law, moral or statutory." The Birmingham Age-Herald concurs in this view.

If that be true then the candidates for Governor and for the lower House of Congress are nominated by "skull duggery" and dishonesty and there is never an honest nomination except by primary. We do not believe in such claptrap. Conventions are sometimes pious, but it were a very hard matter to back a Virginia convention composed of 150 delegates direct from the people. Chairman Ellison has now called a meeting of the State Central Committee to consider the question of ordering a State convention in Virginia to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. If such a convention be called, we believe that it will nominate the man who is the choice of the people. We do not for one moment believe that the convention would be manipulated by "skull duggery" and dishonest methods. We believe that it would not only nominate

the people's choice, but that it would fairly inaugurate a movement for primary elections in this State to nominate Senators in Congress.

We hope that the convention will be called in the interest of Senatorial primaries. We believe that the time to inaugurate this movement is when the people are thinking about it, when they are interested in it. We believe that such a convention now would promote the great cause of popular election and would moreover promote the cause of democracy and party harmony in Virginia.

## OUR PAYMENT TO SPAIN.

We take the following from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot:

We call attention to the fact that the United States government has paid to the Spanish government the immense sum of \$20,000,000 without the necessity of shipping abroad one ounce of gold. There has been no handling of money in this transaction. The whole affair was arranged by bills of exchange. This is one of the best illustrations that we have ever seen of the contentment of the Times that in this day there is less and less need of actual money in the great transactions of life—Richmond Times.

Philadelp. The \$20,000,000, however, as this was an honest debt, had to be actually in hand, in gold, or Spain's representative would never have given a receipt for the money. And so it always is. The money is essential somewhere—whether here or there may be of no consequence.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Now, we say we will convince the Virginian-Pilot that there need never have been one dollar in hand anywhere, and still Spain would have given a receipt for the amount due. We will first put commercial transactions of this sort in their most elementary form, and then work up from that to their more complex forms.

Smith & Co., of Richmond, buy a carload of cotton from Jones & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., for \$100. Smith & Co. have a credit in the First National Bank of Richmond for \$100, but they had put no money there. The credit was given them because they put drafts and checks there. Jones & Co., of Wilmington, buy a carload of hardware from Smith & Co., of Richmond for \$100. Jones & Co. have a credit in the First National Bank of Wilmington, raised in the same way. The hardware is shipped to Wilmington and the cotton to Richmond. Smith & Co. send Jones & Co. a check on the First National Bank of Richmond for \$100, and Jones & Co. send Smith & Co. a check on the First National Bank of Wilmington for \$100. The two banks exchange the checks. Smith & Co. get the cotton and keep their own \$100. Jones & Co. get the hardware and keep their \$100 instead of getting Smith & Co.'s \$100, and although there has been a great deal of talk about buying and selling hardware and cotton, all that has really been done was to swap a carload of cotton for a carload of hardware through the form of purchase and sale, operated by the banks by swapping drafts that represented the credit values of each, and not a dollar of money has been used at all.

Let us now vary the form, but not the substance of the transaction: Smith & Co., of Richmond, buy the same carload of cotton from Jones & Co., of Wilmington, and Tompkins & Co., of Wilmington, buy a carload of fertilizers from Street & Co., of Richmond, for \$100. The goods are shipped. In this way it has come to pass that there are \$100 in Wilmington due to Richmond, and \$100 in Richmond due to Wilmington. Smith & Co. send their check on the First National Bank of Richmond for \$100 to Jones & Co., of Wilmington, and Tompkins & Co., of Wilmington, send their check on the First National Bank of Wilmington to Street & Co., of Richmond. The Wilmington check is deposited in the Richmond bank and the Richmond check is deposited in the Wilmington bank. The banks look into the transaction and conclude that if they transfer Tompkins' \$100 to Jones' account Jones will be satisfied, and if they transfer Smith's \$100 to Street's account Street will be satisfied. This is done, the transaction is completed, all that has taken place is a swap of some cotton for some fertilizers under the form of purchase and sale, yet there has never been one dollar of money used.

The first case was one of a direct and simple transaction between parties. The second was a case of indirect transactions which contain the elements of what is called payment by "exchange." It is a case of purchase in one locality of a debt due in another with which to pay by assignment of the debt a debt the purchaser owes in that other locality. It contains all the elements of what is known in America and finances as "exchange."

Now, in case of our payment to Spain, these facts existed: We wanted to place \$20,000,000 in Madrid. The merchants of the Minneapolis Tribune and eschew politics and exert themselves in the direction indicated, qualifying themselves for the rights of citizenship, they would inaugurate a movement which would undoubtedly redound to their benefit, if it did not, indeed, eventually solve the whole problem.

Our government bought their claims in London from the New York merchants and assigned them to Spain. That was not the naked form of the transaction, but that was its substance. But the Pilot will say our government paid gold dollars for these claims, and it was, therefore, a money transaction at last. This may be true, because the government requires all of its transactions to be operated with actual cash. It will not permit any trading in what it pays out or receives. But if it allowed such as happens in all the transactions of commerce and business, New York importers could have paid their duties in assignments to the United States of debts due them by London merchants, and then the payment would have been made to Spain without the aid of one dollar of actual money. If the transaction had been between private parties instead of between governments that is the way it would have been effected, and that is the way all business is transacted under modern conditions, which admit of ninety-nine hundredths of transactions being settled by exchange credits instead of by transfers of actual cash.

Business consists of exchange of commodities between localities effected by swaps of their credit values in the banks, and a fixed and unchangeable standard of values is absolutely necessary to being able to fix the value of each commodity so that they may be swapped by exchanging their paper values.

Mrs. Gill is wise in selling excursion tickets at this end, for so many couples go up as two and come back one.

The reports say Queen Victoria's birthday exercises began in a heavy rain, but these folks have enjoyed a long reign with Victoria.

Some of those excursionists who were married yesterday may recall the fact in after years that they were then attending a Peace Jubilee.

Of course Mrs. Wotton did not mind the showers that fell on her eightieth birthday.

The dispatches say "silver is not put down as one of the toasts" at the National Democratic Committee meeting. Silver is indeed had off when it cannot hold its own on a bill of fare.

In twenty-two battles General Lawton reports that he captured twenty-eight Filipino towns. Aguinaldo's capital has evidently diminished into a small grip sack and a portable cot.

The French paper that printed a story of an alleged public whipping of a girl at Manassas, has evidently been peeping into the New York yellow journals.

Now that Peter has joined the Republican party he probably has an octopus hunting outfit for sale cheap.

As a hero Sampson has never even been esteemed available as a drawing card for re-election. Platt believes in planting early if you hope for a big crop.

Russell Sage has been voted down in his church troubles. This great and good man may be driven to his closet after all for an economical source of grace.

It looks as if Gomez would stay on the bench the balance of the season.

Spring might as well set out her harpin if winter shows signs of lingering longer in her lap.

National Committee Banquet. The chiefs to the banquet assembly. The men with their pulls and their boasts. They gather with schemes to discomfit. But silver's not down as a toast.

No longer the piece de resistance. It is silver, the cry of the hosts, but 'tis placed with skillful assistance. Along with the casual "toast."

The trusts and expansion are winners. Poor silver, the faithful ghost, is left by the chiefs to beginners. And ruled out of place as a toast.

Concerning the call that has been issued for a special meeting of the National Democratic Committee today, the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle says that shrewd Democrats in Washington have reached these conclusions:

"First, that the call is issued for the purpose of pushing forward the city of St. Louis for the meeting place of the next Democratic National Convention; secondly, for the purpose of strengthening the claims of William J. Stone, of Missouri, for the Presidency; and thirdly, to nominate him at the convention."

"It has developed that several Democratic National Committees have determined not to attend this extraordinary meeting at St. Louis, claiming that they see through the scheme of the John-on-Stone evocation, and do not intend to be a party to them. They also charge that the St. Louis combination is secret."

It is opposed to the nomination of William J. Bryan, and says that Bryan and his friends will before long find out that they are being deceived by the very men who are shouting loudest for the Nebraska's renomination at this time."

This item needs no comment. It is important, if true.

Admiral Dewey just before leaving Manila took occasion to say that he hoped that the American public would not be disappointed. This hope will hardly be realized. The Spaniards at Manila hoped that Dewey would not be demonstrative, but did Dewey pay any attention to it?

"Have news from across sea. A German firm is reported to have obtained control of a great invention. It is an invention well worthy the title old recommendation, 'It will fill a long-felt want.' In fact, that will be its chief claim on the commercial and social world, its big qualities. The invention is nothing less than a 'water tablet'—a small tablet that, dropped into a glass of water, will turn it into beer as fresh as if just drawn. It is asserted."

Now as soon as these "tablets" begin to circulate there will be a great outcry against the inventor for displacing labor in the breweries.

The Atlanta preachers are after the City Council for permitting "soft drinks" to be sold on Sunday.

The crops in Louisiana are suffering from drought.

The Birmingham Age-Herald says: One of the most delightful traveling parties that will go to Europe this summer from the South will be one sailing from Philadelphia about July 1st, under the chaperonage of Miss Willie Allen, of this city. Miss Ellen Jones, also of this city, will be one of the beautiful young ladies who make up the party.

The city of London is now suffering from a shortage of water. The water supply is being cut off by the city council.

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**MUNYON'S**  
I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve you of all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.  
At all druggists, 25c a bottle. Guide to Health and medical advice free.  
1505 Arch st., Phila.

**RHEUMATISM**

among the soldiers at Santiago during the war with Spain. Mrs. Minnie Reese Richardson, of Montgomery, who is in Washington, has been asked when Miss Wheeler will visit Alabama to receive the testimonial. Miss Wheeler will go to Montgomery in June, unless she is sent to the Philippines as a nurse. She has asked the War Department to send her to these islands, and is hopeful that her wishes will be gratified.

**APPOINTMENT.**  
Annie Smith is a prisoner in a St. Louis hospital under peculiar circumstances. She has a thick, stubby black beard on her face, and she says that she was such an object of ridicule that she determined to put on men's attire. She declares that she will commit suicide if compelled to wear skirts.

The London Telegraph has abandoned its Sunday edition, following the example of the Mail.

Ex-Speaker Reed was recently at a reception where he was asked by the president of a woman's club what was the best way to conduct a meeting. "My friend," answered Mr. Reed, "say that the best way is to be the speaker; my enemies say that the best way is to be a fool."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, has released O'Hanlon, Muller and James Fitzmaurice, alias "Skin the Goat," the last three of the Irish political prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment for life for conspiring to murder Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland, who were assassinated by shooting in Phoenix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882.

A cablegram received in Philadelphia from London announces that the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of that city, has secured the contract for a locomotive to be used in the development of that portion of Palestine selected for the Zionist movement. The Zionists propose to secure land in Palestine, on which to form colonies of Jews from countries in which they are persecuted.

**Business Fair.**  
First Undertaker—Buy?  
Second Undertaker—Hushed to death—Judge.

**High Art.**  
She—Don't you think this picture beautiful?  
Consistent Amateur Art Critic—Wait till I have found the artist's name—Punch.

**Courteous.**  
Yeast—What sort of a man is Briggs?  
Criminal—Oh, he's one of the kind of men who would always get up willingly and give his seat to a lady in a dentist's chair.—Yonker's Statesman.

**The Real Task.**  
"I don't see how you men can go out every night."  
He—Oh, that's easy. But I'll admit it puzzles me some times how I am going to get in.—Brooklyn Life.

**A Plastered Face.**  
"Doesn't Isabel use a good deal of face powder?"  
"Face powder?" She ought to belong to the Plasterers' Union.—The Bala.

**Her Alone.**  
Mrs. Grotz—Stabel, dear, are you sure Mr. Woody loves you for yourself alone?  
Mabel—Yes, I'm sure in Jones, mamma. He is always so restless when you are in the room.—The Bala.

**The Job Fixed.**  
Mrs. Timid Lee—John, I wish you would tell the cook that we have no further use for her services.  
Mr. Timid Lee—Very well; see that she answers the telephone when I ring up from the office.—New York Times.

**Confident.**  
First Citizen—How did you happen to build a house way out there on the old swamp road?  
Second Citizen—That will be a magnificent paved boulevard before my house is finished. One of the city officials owns a lot there.—New York Weekly.

**The Wedding.**  
(A la New York.)  
Sweet music floated on the air.  
The swish of silken trains was heard.  
But many an anxious look was there.  
And there was many a doubtful word.  
The preacher stood with book in hand,  
The wedding had been set for 3—  
It was a quarter past that, and  
The bride-to-be, oh, where was she?

The waiting women in his room.  
Unto the clock he turned his eyes;  
His face betrayed his inner gloom.  
Ah, likewise did his soulful sighs.  
He stopped his pacing to and fro,  
To win his burning brow and eye,  
In husky tones and trembling: "Oh,  
Why does my darling stay away?"

Bright gems of almost priceless worth  
Required on many a happy breast:  
The fairest of the fairest maid on earth,  
And she the most superbly dressed;  
The rugs that on the floors were spread—  
The spacious grandeur everywhere—  
The painted ceilings overhead—  
All told of riches focused there.

At last the weary wait was o'er,  
The wedding march was grandly played—  
The bride swept grandly through the  
The words were said, they knelt and prayed!  
They rose. "Why did you linger so?"  
He asked in troubled tones and hoarse;  
She answered, "Why? Oh, why was I so  
Getting round to my divorce?"  
—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

**The Union Theological Seminary.**  
The Union Theological Seminary at Richmond closes this, the first year there, with the most successful session in its history. The next year promises even greater success. That is well. It is a proof of what natural piety, faith in a worthy cause and devotion to duty can do. One of those qualities is sufficient to make a man a great leader. The others, as accessories, can accomplish any worthy achievement that men will agree to struggle for. This success of the Presbyterian institution is in sharp contrast to the plight of Bishop Whittle, of the Episcopal Council, which met at Richmond last week. That plaint was to the effect that young men were not asking for ordination as clergymen in the United States, and that the ranks of the country parishes. The good Bishop took a pessimistic view of the future.

Now the experience of the Presbyterians shows that there is nothing the matter with the times nor yet indeed with the young men. The Union Seminary has graduated a larger number of them than for many years previous, and has brighter prospects for a greater number next year. If those young fellows have come into the country parishes they probably are not so cultivated as they once were, but they are more earnest and less degenerated than the city parish product. However that may be, there is nothing in the times to be lugubrious or pessimistic about. There is, on the contrary, everything to be joyful and hopeful about. The world is better than ever.—Norfolk Dispatch.

## DR. EAGER'S APPOINTMENT.

He is Well Known in Richmond and in Virginia.

The recent removal of H. C. Reynolds from the presidency of the Giles' Industrial School at Monticello and the election of Dr. George B. Eager to succeed him has developed into a State sensation, says the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Charges have been made by the retiring president and his friends that the change was made through political motives, and that Governor Johnston manipulated the matter that secured the official result. The Governor will have nothing to say to reporters. From his friends it is understood that he denies having any direct connection with the matter, but intimates that the trustees have a good case which they will thoroughly exploit in a card to be discussed at an early meeting and subsequently printed.

It is understood that the word "extortion" will be the word around which will be woven a number of charged accusations. President Reynolds is in the card. A man who appeared thoroughly conversant with the details of these charges outlined them numerically as follows:

First. That President Reynolds exacted from every one who came to the college a bribe of \$100.00 for every dollar received from the college.

Second. That he demanded and obtained toll from boarding-house keepers who housed the guests attending the school, \$1.00 per night, and contractors doing business with the college had to pay back a certain percentage of the proceeds.

Fourth. That in the matter of stationary he deflected only a certain kind of paper, and that he was in the habit of receiving a share in which he was interested.

Dr. Eager has written a card in reply to the one from Captain Reynolds in the Age-Herald of Sunday.

In this Dr. Eager declares that he knew nothing whatever of the movement in his favor until the day that the tender of the office was made to him. He denies that he ever had any talk with the Governor on the subject, and says that he is still in doubt as to whether or not he will accept the position.

Dr. Eager is well known in Richmond, and in Virginia. He lived at one time in Danville.

## SOME ASTONISHING FIGURES.

United States Becomes Creditor Instead of Debtor.

Richard H. Edmonds, editor and general manager of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, is generally looked upon as one of the best-informed men in the country on the general commercial situation.

In discussing the general business outlook for the country Mr. Edmonds said last night: "We have entered upon an era in business and commercial affairs with which there is nothing in our history to compare. The revolution through which we are passing is the most wide-reaching upon the world's affairs that has ever been known. Before the civil war and after it even up to about 1880, we were busy developing a continent, and we were busy with the flow of the great West, the building of about 15,000 miles of railroad, which we have done in the last forty years, the creation of our vast industrial interests, now embracing from 1,000,0